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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE.
GIFFORD PINCHOT, FORESTER.

THE USE BOOK

REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS
FOR THE USE OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS,
AND MANUAL OF PROCEDURE
FOR FOREST OFFICERS.

ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY OF
AGRICULTURE JANUARY 1, 1910.

GRAZING.

1910.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
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“The Secretary * * * may make such rules and regulations * * * as will insure the objects of said reservations, namely, to regulate their occupancy and use and to preserve the forests thereon from destruction; and any violation of this act or such rules and regulations shall be punished (by \$500 fine or twelve months’ imprisonment, or both) as is provided for in the act of June 4, 1888, amending section 5388 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.” (Act of June 4, 1897, 34 Stat., 35.)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,

Washington, D. C., December 15, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to present for your approval a fourth revision of that portion of the regulations and instructions for the use of the National Forests relating to the grazing of live stock.

Very respectfully,

GIFFORD PINCHOT,
Forester.

Hon. JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., December 16, 1909.

The accompanying regulations, bearing date December 15, 1909, are, under authority conferred by law upon the Secretary of Agriculture, hereby approved, to take effect January 1, 1910, and all previous regulations in conflict with them are hereby revoked. The Forester is authorized to issue instructions for the execution of these regulations and regulations hereafter established.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

Throughout this book general information and directions are printed in this type.

Regulations are printed in this type.

Special instructions to Forest officers are printed in this type.

Instructions to district officers are printed in this type.

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THE USE BOOK.

HISTORY AND OBJECTS OF NATIONAL FORESTS.

National Forests are created to preserve a perpetual supply of timber for home industries, to prevent destruction of the forest cover which regulates the flow of streams, and to protect local residents from unfair competition in the use of forest and range. They are patrolled and protected at Government expense for the benefit of the community and the home builder.

We know that the welfare of every community is dependent upon a cheap and plentiful supply of timber; that a forest cover is the most effective means of maintaining a regular stream flow for irrigation and other useful purposes, and that the permanence of the livestock industry depends upon the conservative use of the range. The injury to all persons and industries which results from the destruction of forests by fire and careless use is a matter of history in older countries, and has long been the cause of anxiety in the United States. The protection of the forest resources still existing is a matter of urgent local and national importance. This is shown by the exhaustion of lumbering centers, often leaving behind desolation and depression in business; the vast public and private losses through unnecessary forest fires; the increasing use of

lumber per capita by a rapidly increasing population; the decrease in the summer flow of streams just as they become indispensable to manufacture or irrigation; and the serious decrease in the carrying capacity of the summer range. It can not be doubted that, as President Roosevelt said, "the forest problem is in many ways the most vital internal problem of the United States."

As early as 1799, and again in 1817, Congress provided for the purchase of timber lands to supply the needs of the navy. Other acts from time to time made similar provisions for setting apart forest land for specific purposes, but the first attempt to secure a comprehensive administration of the forests on the public domain was in 1871, by a bill introduced in the Forty-second Congress, which failed of passage.

In 1876, \$2,000 was appropriated to employ a competent man to investigate timber conditions in the United States, and on June 30, 1886, an act was approved creating a Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture. On July 1, 1901, this division became the Bureau of Forestry (now the Forest Service, since the act of March 3, 1905), employing practically all the trained foresters in the United States, and engaged in almost every branch of forest work in every State and Territory except the actual administration of the Government forest lands, which remained in the Department of the Interior.

In the meantime, with the increasing realization that the Nation's timber supply must be protected, and with the immense growth of irrigation interests in the West, the necessity for retaining permanent Federal control

over selected forest areas was recognized by a brief section inserted in the act of March 3, 1891, which authorized the President to establish forest reserves, now called National Forests. The first exercise of this power was in the creation of the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve, proclaimed by President Harrison March 30, 1891.

The mere creation of National Forests, however, without provision for their administration, was both ineffectual and annoying to local interests dependent upon their resources. Consequently, the Secretary of the Interior, in 1896, requested the National Academy of Sciences to recommend a National forest policy. This resulted in the passage of the act of June 4, 1897, under which, with several subsequent amendments, National Forests are now administered.

On the theory that the management of land, not of forests, was chiefly involved, this law gave the Secretary of the Interior authority over the Forests and provided that their surveying, mapping, and general classification should be done by the United States Geological Survey, and the execution of administrative work by the General Land Office.

But the technical and complex problems arising from the necessary use of forest and range soon demanded the introduction of scientific methods and a technically trained force, which could not be provided under the existing system. The advice and services of the Bureau of Forestry were found necessary, but, under the law, could be but imperfectly utilized. The necessity of consolidating the various branches of Government

forest work became apparent and was urged upon Congress by the President and all the executive officers concerned. Finally, the act of February 1, 1905, transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture entire jurisdiction over the National Forests, except in matters of surveying and passage of title.

The regulations and instructions for the use of the National Forests here published are in accordance with the act last mentioned and the various supplementary and amendatory laws passed since June 4, 1897. They are based upon the following general policy laid down for the Forest Service by the Secretary of Agriculture in his letter to the Forester dated February 1, 1905:

“In the administration of the forest reserves it must be clearly borne in mind that all land is to be devoted to its most productive use for the permanent good of the whole people, and not for the temporary benefit of individuals or companies. All the resources of forest reserves are for *use*, and this use must be brought about in a thoroughly prompt and businesslike manner, under such restrictions only as will insure the permanence of these resources. The vital importance of forest reserves to the great industries of the Western States will be largely increased in the near future by the continued steady advance in settlement and development. The permanence of the resources of the reserves is therefore indispensable to continued prosperity, and the policy of this Department for their protection and use will invariably be guided by this fact, always bearing in mind that the *conservative use* of these resources in no way conflicts with their permanent value.

“You will see to it that the water, wood, and forage of the reserves are conserved and wisely used for the benefit of the home builder first of all, upon whom depends the best permanent use of lands and resources alike. The continued prosperity of the agricultural, lumbering, mining, and live-stock interests is directly dependent upon a permanent and accessible supply of water, wood, and forage, as well as upon the present and future use of these resources under businesslike regulations, enforced with promptness, effectiveness, and common sense. In the management of each reserve local questions will be decided upon local grounds; the dominant industry will be considered first, but with as little restriction to minor industries as may be possible; sudden changes in industrial conditions will be avoided by gradual adjustment after due notice, and where conflicting interests must be reconciled the question will always be decided from the standpoint of the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run.”

Any regulation or instruction whose enforcement would not secure the objects for which National Forests are created should be brought to the attention of the Forester.

GRAZING.

The Secretary of Agriculture has authority to permit, regulate, or prohibit grazing in the National Forests. Under his direction the Forest Service will allow the use of the forage crop as fully as the proper care and protection of the forests and the water supply

permit. In new National Forests, where the live-stock industry is of special importance, full grazing privileges will be given at first, and if reduction in number is afterwards found necessary stockmen will be given ample opportunity to adjust their business to the new conditions. Every effort will be made to assist the stock owners in a satisfactory distribution of stock on the range, in order to secure greater harmony among citizens, to reduce the waste of forage by tramping in unnecessary movement of stock, and to obtain a more permanent, judicious, and profitable use of the range.

The leading objects of the grazing regulations are:

The protection and conservative use of all National Forest land adapted for grazing.

The permanent good of the live-stock industry through proper care and improvement of the grazing lands.

The protection of the settler and home builder against unfair competition in the use of the range.

On the other hand, the Forest Service expects the full and earnest cooperation of the stock owners to carry out the regulations.

Permits will be issued to graze a certain number of live stock in each National Forest or part thereof, so long as no marked damage is done by such stock; but whenever a National Forest is being injured by too much stock or by the way it is being handled the number will be reduced until the damage is stopped. In extreme cases, if necessary, all stock will be excluded.

Cattle and horses will usually be allowed to graze in all National Forests. Sheep and goats will be allowed to

graze in National Forests or in parts thereof where the conditions warrant such grazing, but will be restricted to the areas and grazing periods fixed by the Forest officers.

Permits will usually be granted for one year, but where all controversies have been settled and only a proper number of stock are allowed applications may be approved for permits during periods of not more than five years.

ADVISORY BOARDS.

REG. 45. Whenever any live-stock association whose membership includes a majority of the owners of any class of live stock using a National Forest or portion thereof shall select a committee, an agreement on the part of which shall be binding upon the association, such committee, upon application to the district Forester, may be recognized as an advisory board for the association, and shall then be entitled to receive notice of proposed action and have an opportunity to be heard by the local Forest officer in reference to increase or decrease in the number of stock to be allowed for any year, the division of the range between different classes of stock or their owners, or the adoption of special rules to meet local conditions.

In setting any date of meeting with an advisory board the supervisor must give sufficient time to afford all members of the board an opportunity to attend, but in case they fail to attend either in person or by proxy, then the Forest officer will be relieved from all obligation to delay action.

Favorable consideration will be given the recommendations of an advisory board except when such recommendations are in conflict with the regulations or when there is good reason for their disapproval.

When the recommendations of an advisory board are disapproved, the supervisor will furnish the advisory board with a statement of his reasons for such disapproval. The advisory board will then be allowed ten days in which to make an appeal to the district Forester before final action is taken in the matter.

Live-stock associations desiring to take advantage of this regulation must file an application with the supervisor, giving the names of all members of the association, the name of the National Forest or Forests in which its members are interested, and the names of the committeemen who are to act for the association. The advisory board must not consist of more than five members, who should be users of the National Forest, and a majority of the board must constitute a quorum.

The application must be accompanied by a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the association and a statement that the action of the board will be binding upon the association. The constitution and by-laws must provide that all persons who are permitted to graze the kind of stock represented by the association will be eligible to membership.

After having examined the application the supervisor will forward it to the district Forester with his recommendations and accompanied by a list of the members of the association, a copy of the constitution and by-laws, and a statement that the membership comprises a majority of the permittees for the particular class or classes of stock within the grazing district or Forest for which recognition is requested. Upon the approval of such application by the district

Forester the association will be entitled to the recognition given under this regulation.

Applications for recognition of advisory boards not submitted through the supervisor of the Forest concerned will be referred to him for recommendation.

Upon receipt from a supervisor of an application for the recognition of an advisory board, if the constitution and by-laws contain the required provisions, the association will be recognized by a letter addressed to its secretary and signed by the district Forester, a copy of which will be sent to the Forester and to the supervisor concerned, with a letter to the latter instructing him to cooperate with the board in accordance with the regulations.

The title of the association, names and addresses of its officers and the members of the advisory board, and the grazing district or Forest for which recognition is granted will be entered on a card which will be filed by Forests.

If the constitution and by-laws do not contain the necessary provisions, the papers will be returned to the supervisor concerned, who will be instructed to advise the association of the requirements.

If the supervisor recommends the disapproval of an application and the recommendation is approved by the district Forester, the secretary of the association will be so advised and informed that a period specified will be allowed the association in which to show cause why it should be recognized. A promise card will bring the matter up for attention at the end of the period specified.

If appeal is filed within the period specified and is denied by the district Forester, then all papers will be forwarded to the Forester for final action.

ALLOTMENT.

REG. 46. The Secretary of Agriculture will prescribe each year the number of stock to be allowed in each National Forest. The periods during which grazing will be allowed and the grazing fees to be charged will be determined by the Forester, who may delegate such authority to the district Foresters. When notified of the establishment of grazing allowances, periods, and rates for any National Forest, the district Forester will transmit instructions to the supervisor, who will issue grazing permits in accordance therewith. In the allotment of grazing permits the regular occupants of the range who own and reside upon

improved ranch property in or near National Forests will be given first consideration, but will be limited to a number which will not exclude regular occupants who reside or whose stock are wintered at a greater distance from the National Forests.

Upon receipt of the authorization for each Forest, it will be entered on an authorization record card (Form 404) which will be filed alphabetically by Forests. A letter will then be prepared for the signature of the district Forester authorizing the supervisor to issue permits for the number and classes of stock, during the periods and at the rates established by the Forester, and containing the full instructions which are to govern the allotment of grazing privileges for the year.

All instructions in reference to the issuance of permits for any one year will remain in force during subsequent years unless revoked and superseded by other instructions.

The supervisor may allow stock to enter not more than fifteen days in advance of the date fixed for the beginning of a grazing period, or allow it to remain fifteen days after the expiration of the regular grazing period, when the needs of the people demand such action and the condition of the range warrants it.

Grazing permits will be issued only for periods which do not exceed those authorized by the Forester, and the total number of stock allowed upon the Forest at any one time during the year must not exceed the number allowed by the Secretary. When the issuance of permits for different short periods causes the total number of stock covered by all permits issued during the year to exceed the number authorized, an explanatory note should be added in making the annual report at the end of the fiscal year. Permission to enter before or remain after the regularly established dates will be given by a letter written to the applicant.

Permits must be issued for the full grazing periods established by the Forester, except when it is necessary to shorten the period in order to stop damage to the Forest.

The period covered by year-long permits will begin at the opening of the regular summer grazing season and end on the day previous of the following year.

Applicants for grazing permits will be given preference in the following order:

(a) Small near-by owners.

Persons living in or close to the National Forest and owning improved ranches, who are dependent upon the use of the National Forest range.

(b) All other regular occupants of the range.

The larger near-by owners of stock and improved ranch property, and regular occupants of the range who do not own ranch property.

(c) Owners of transient stock.

The owners of stock which belong at a considerable distance from the National Forest or which have not regularly occupied the range within its limits.

Applications will be classified in accordance with the total number of stock owned instead of the number for which permit is desired, and the number of stock which an applicant is allowed to graze will be determined upon the merits of each case.

Priority in the occupancy and use of the range will be considered, and, so far as is consistent with other equities, the preference will be given to those who have continuously used the range for the longest period.

When necessary for the protection of class (a) owners, the district Forester will establish a protective limit in the number of each kind of stock, and renewals to all persons whose permits are within such limit will be without reduction in the number of stock.

Applications from persons who own both cattle and sheep will be classified in accordance with the ratio of

the respective protective limits for each kind of stock, and permits to graze both kinds of stock may be allowed the same person when the combined comparative number of stock does not exceed the established limit on one kind of stock.

Persons owning a less number of stock than the established limit will be allowed to increase their permit number gradually, but may be restricted in the number added each year.

Persons who hold grazing permits on more than one National Forest may be allowed a renewal of their permit without reduction for the protective limit number of stock on the National Forest nearest to their home ranches, but will be subject to an equitable reduction on all other permits.

Whenever it is found necessary to reduce the number of stock allowed in any National Forest or portion thereof, the class (a) owners of stock will be provided for first; the reduction will then be made on the number allowed the class (b) owners on the basis of a sliding scale suited to the conditions in each case. Class (c) stock will be excluded before the other classes are reduced.

Under ordinary circumstances, where reductions in the number of stock are necessary, each National Forest will be considered as a unit, but when conditions warrant it reductions may be made in accordance with the needs of separate grazing districts or range divisions.

The following is an example of the ordinary form of sliding scale:

The protective limit having been fixed at 1,200 head of sheep, all permits for not more than that number may be renewed without reduction.

All permits for less than 1,200 sheep may be increased 20 per cent, provided none go above 1,200 head.

All permits for from 1,200 to 2,400 sheep will be reduced 10 per cent, provided none go below 1,200 head.

All permits from 2,400 to 4,800 sheep will be reduced 15 per cent, provided none go below the highest number allowed in the next lower grade, or 2,160.

All permits for more than 4,800 will be reduced 20 per cent, provided none go below the highest number allowed in the next lower grade, or 4,080 head.

Another form of sliding scale reduction which may be adopted is as follows:

All permits may be renewed without reduction on the first 1,200 head of sheep.

An increase of 20 per cent may be allowed on all permits for less than 1,200 head.

All permits will be reduced 20 per cent on the number in excess of 1,200 and up to 2,400 head.

All permits will be reduced 25 per cent on the number in excess of 2,400 and up to 4,800 head.

All permits will be reduced 30 per cent on the number in excess of 4,800 head.

The percentage reduction may be changed under either plan to fit the local conditions.

All sliding-scale reductions will be based upon the number of stock grazed under permit during the previous year, and division of the permit in its renewal will be subject to the sliding-scale reduction which would have been made on the original permit. The full reduction will be made on the permits of all applicants who either do not own improved ranch property or are nonresident ranch owners and winter their stock upon the open range. Resident ranch owners who winter their stock upon the adjoining open range, regular users who purchase winter feed for their stock from resident ranch owners, and nonresident ranch owners whose stock is fed during the winter upon the products

of their lands need only be reduced 75 per cent of the regular sliding scale. Persons owning and residing upon improved ranches who feed their stock during the winter upon the products of their lands need only be reduced 50 per cent of the regular sliding scale.

When necessary to prevent range monopoly, the district Forester will establish a maximum limit in the number of stock allowed any one applicant, and no person, firm, or corporation will be allowed to increase their number of stock above this limit, but when reductions are necessary persons, firms, or corporations holding permits for more than the maximum limit need only be reduced in accordance with the sliding scale.

The applications of new settlers or new owners may be approved without restriction for the full protective limit number of stock, when such action does not necessitate a reduction in the number of stock allowed other users, but when the range within a National Forest is fully occupied applications of new settlers or new owners, except those who are entitled to permits on account of the purchase of stock from old users, should not be approved for more than one-half the protective limit number, and only when they are dependent upon the use of the National Forest range in connection with their ranches for the successful establishment or maintenance of their homes.

When the average number of stock grazed under each permit is less than the protective limit, the applications of beginners should not be approved for more than one-fourth the protective limit, and only with the understanding that the stock will be handled in con-

nection with cultivated lands and fed during the winter; and when the average number of stock grazed under each permit is 20 per cent below the protective limit no applications from beginners will be approved unless the conditions warrant a reduction of the protective limit.

The total number of stock allowed all beginners in any one year must not exceed 3 per cent of the total allowance for the Forest.

The applications of beginners who are in class (b) may be approved for the number of stock allowed other beginners when the circumstances justify it.

Applications from new settlers or beginners on Forests which are fully occupied must be placed on file in the supervisor's office at least six months before the beginning of the annual grazing period during which the privilege is desired.

Persons who are legal citizens of the United States will be given a preference in the use of the National Forests, but persons who are not citizens may be allowed grazing permits provided they are bona fide residents and owners of improved ranch property either within or adjacent to a National Forest.

The owners of stock which belong in the State or Territory in which a National Forest is located will be given the preference, and resident owners will be considered first, but owners of stock coming from adjoining States or Territories will also be considered when circumstances warrant it.

DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS.

REG. 47. National Forests in which grazing is allowed will be divided into districts approved by the Forester, who will determine the kind of stock to be grazed in each district. The district Forester will authorize the distribution of stock among the different districts and issue instructions to the supervisor, who will make such range divisions among applicants for grazing permits as appear most equitable and for the best interest of the National Forest and its users. When required for the protection of camping places, lakes and streams, roads and trails, etc., or of areas which are to be reforested, the supervisor may exclude stock from specified areas for such period of time as is necessary. Stock will be excluded from areas where they will destroy young growth or will prevent reproduction.

The different ranges within the National Forests should be used, so far as possible, by the kind of stock for which they are best adapted, except when this would not be consistent with the welfare of the local residents or the proper protection of the Forests. When an application is received for changing the kind of stock allowed to graze upon any range, the supervisor should determine, first, whether the range is as well adapted to grazing the kind of stock applied for as the kind of stock which has occupied it during the past; second, whether the change in kind of stock can be allowed without danger of injury to the Forest or the flow of streams; and, third, whether the change will be detrimental to the interests of the people residing in the vicinity of the range. Recommendations approving a change in the kind of stock should be made only when the conditions regarding all three of the above factors are favorable to such action.

When an application is received for grazing a kind of stock which has not been provided for by the Secretary of Agriculture, a full report with recommendations will be made to the district Forester and his instructions received before disapproval of the application.

During each season the supervisor will go over the grazing grounds and examine the effect of grazing on the National Forest. He will

make a full report in duplicate to the district Forester, not later than November 15, covering the following points:

General range conditions.—A general statement of amount of rainfall and forage as compared with other years. The condition of the range at the close of the season, and whether or not any portion of it is being injured by overgrazing. The condition of the stock at the time of entering and leaving the Forest. The market conditions in reference to the sale of stock during the season. Matters of general interest concerning the welfare of stock grazing upon the Forest.

Range divisions.—Changes desired in the division of the range into general grazing districts. The division of districts between different kinds of stock. The closing of areas against sheep, goats, cattle, horses, or hogs, for the protection of watersheds or of lands to be reforested. The distribution of stock upon the range in reference to changes in the number allowed upon districts or divisions. The establishment of driveways and restrictions in their use.

Permit allotments.—Report on the general plan adopted in the approval of grazing applications. The necessity of any special rules in reference to the allotment of grazing. The establishment of protective limits for the benefit of small owners or of maximum limits to prevent range monopoly.

Protection.—Losses of stock from eating poisonous plants and the need for scientific investigations to remedy the evil. The need for the appointment as guards or rangers of hunters to exterminate predatory wild animals preying upon live stock. The destruction of forage by prairie dogs and need for their extermination. Improvement or deterioration in annual forage crop and need for scientific investigation to determine a practical means of reseeding the range.

Stock grazing without permit.—The approximate number of each kind of stock grazed free of charge and without permit under the provisions of regulation 48 as reported by the rangers and guards.

Live-stock associations.—The cooperation of associations, through their advisory boards or otherwise, in matters pertaining to range management. Methods used in settling controversies and adjusting range disputes.

Recommendations.—Increase or decrease in the number of stock to be grazed on the Forest during the coming season. The distribution of the stock between districts. The period during which grazing should be allowed in different portions of the Forest and for different classes of stock. The approximate proportion of each kind of stock which will be grazed during the different grazing periods. The prices to be charged for grazing each class of stock. Special rules to meet local conditions.

In making estimates of the grazing capacity of lands only stock 6 months old will be counted, but with the understanding that the natural increase will also be grazed. Recommendations for grazing

allowances will be based upon the grazing capacity of only the public lands within the National Forests.

Grazing map.—The supervisor will secure by requisition, not later than August 31, three blank maps of the Forest mounted on cloth and prepared for insertion in the Forest Atlas. The range divisions, areas open to each kind of stock, lambing grounds, driveways, areas which have been badly overgrazed, areas closed against any kind of stock, and any changes which are recommended will be indicated upon these maps. The original and one copy will be sent to the district Forester accompanying the annual grazing report and the other copy will be retained in the files of the office.

Whenever it is possible subdivisions of grazing districts should be designated by local names instead of by numbers or letters. When individual range allotments are made they should be marked with card posters (Form 222) and described briefly in the permit, either by natural boundaries or section lines.

Upon receipt of each supervisor's annual grazing report in duplicate, a supplementary report will be prepared, also in duplicate, approving or modifying the supervisor's recommendations, and the original of each accompanied by a map showing the range divisions, etc., forwarded to the Forester.

Forest rangers and guards within whose districts grazing is allowed will be required to make quarterly reports on the condition of both the stock and the range under their charge.

The outline given on Form 658 will be followed in making these reports and the following subjects will be dealt with: Condition of the range; condition of the stock; losses of stock by disease, predatory animals, or poisonous plants; methods of handling; range improvements; violations of the regulations; and predatory animals killed.

In the report for the quarter ending September 30 all subjects will be dealt with upon which the supervisor requires information for his annual report, including the approximate number of stock grazed free of charge and without permit.

No report will be made for the quarters ending December 31 and March 31, when the number of stock grazed upon the district during these periods is less than 50 per cent of the total number allowed during any portion of the year.

STOCK EXEMPT FROM PERMIT.

REG. 48. All persons must secure permits before grazing any stock in a National Forest, except for the few head in actual use by prospectors, campers, and travelers, or saddle, pack, and work animals actually used in caring for stock

grazed under permit or in connection with timber sales or improvement work on the National Forests, and milch or work animals not exceeding a total of ten head owned and in use by bona fide settlers residing in or near a National Forest, which require no permit.

No stock may be grazed without a permit, except milch or work animals which are in actual use. A settler owning only ten head or less of stock which are neither milch nor work animals will be required to apply for permit and pay the grazing fee, while a settler owning any number of stock will be allowed to graze ten head of milch or work animals without permit and free of charge.

Rangers will keep a record of and include in their report for the quarter ending September 30 each year a statement of the approximate number of owners and stock entitled to graze without permit in each district, in order that the supervisor may consider it in his recommendation for grazing. This class of stock will not be counted against the number which is allowed to graze under permit.

TRESPASS.

REG. 49. The grazing upon or driving across any National Forest of any live stock without a permit, except saddle, milch, or work animals exempted from permit by the preceding regulation, is prohibited.

Persons who allow their stock to drift and graze on the National Forests without a permit must, under the law, be regarded as trespassers, and will lose all right to grazing permits upon the National Forests.

In all cases of grazing trespass upon the National Forests the method of procedure should be as follows:

In civil cases.—The Forest officer upon discovering a grazing trespass should take immediate steps to protect the Forest from injury. The owner of the stock should be ordered to remove it at once, or,

if the situation is urgent, the Forest officer may remove the stock in any reasonable way that does not injure it physically.

A distinction should be made between (a) unpermitted stock and (b) permitted stock.

(a) Forest officers may drive unpermitted stock from any portion of the Forest upon discovery of its presence, or they may allow the owner or herder a reasonable time to remove it; but if he refuses to go, the person in charge of the stock may be arrested and the stock removed from the Forest. (See procedure in criminal cases.)

(b) Permitted stock may be removed from any portion of the Forest not allotted to it, but the permit can not be canceled or the stock removed from the area allotted to it without authority from the district Forester.

The Forest officer who discovers trespassing stock should take such action as is necessary to protect the Forest and as soon as possible, prepare a report in duplicate on Form 856, to be submitted to the supervisor. This report should contain clear-cut, definite statements upon the following points: The inclusive dates upon which the stock was in trespass; actual or approximate number of stock grazed in trespass and method of determination; brands or earmarks of stock and recorded ownership of same; location of area trespassed upon by legal subdivisions, or a definite description by local landmarks; whether Forest boundaries were properly marked at point of trespass or not, and whether trespasser has ever been advised of the exact location of the Forest boundary; kind of monuments used to mark the boundary and their distance apart; the names and addresses of all witnesses having knowledge of the facts, together with a brief synopsis of their testimony. Should there be witnesses who will not give evidence, a brief synopsis of the facts to which they can testify should be submitted. All questions contained in the printed form should be answered. This data should be complete, even though insert sheets must be used in the report. The Forest officer making the report should then add his own recommendation relative to the terms and methods of settlement and forward both copies of the report to the supervisor. The report should be accompanied by a map showing the location of the area trespassed upon.

Upon receipt of the report the supervisor will consider it carefully, and, if he thinks a good case has been presented against the trespasser, he will advise him by registered letter of the nature of the report, informing him that he will be allowed ten days from the receipt of the letter in which to state his version of the facts. Whenever possible the supervisor should meet the trespasser on the ground and talk the case over with him. After this has been done or after a statement has been made, or in case the alleged trespasser ignores the notice, after the ten days or a reasonable time has expired, the supervisor, if in his opinion a trespass has been committed, will

determine the amount of injury which the Forest has sustained. No report of a grazing trespass should be forwarded to the district Forester until the trespasser has had an opportunity to present his version of the facts.

In cases of innocent or unintentional trespass the trespasser should be charged only the value of the forage consumed or herbage destroyed.

In cases of willful trespass the fact that the trespasser has not agreed to handle his stock in a manner to prevent damage to the Forest or to aid in the enforcement of the regulations and in extinguishing forest fires should be considered and the damage determined as follows:

(a) Actual market value of the forage consumed or destroyed; (b) damage to the Forest growth, to other permittees, and to watersheds of streams; (c) exemplary or punitive damages in cases where such willful trespasses are accompanied by circumstances showing malice, or wanton or reckless indifference to the rights of the United States, and especially in cases of repeated willful trespass.

After having given due consideration to the statement of the trespasser and having estimated the compensation due the Government the supervisor will submit the report and all other papers in the case, together with his recommendation to the district Forester. Upon receipt of instructions from the district Forester regarding the action to be taken in the case, if payment of damages is required, a letter of transmittal (Form 861) should be presented to the trespasser and a duplicate sent to the district Forester. In no case will the amount required in settlement of a trespass be designated or referred to as a fine.

In criminal cases.—The Secretary of Agriculture has no power to dismiss criminal cases; and a proposition of settlement submitted with the understanding that, if accepted, criminal proceedings for the trespass will be waived, will be rejected. No proceeding looking to criminal prosecution should be taken or threatened by any Forest officer without authority from the district Forester or law officer, except as provided under this head in cases where immediate arrest is necessary. Under ordinary circumstances settlement should be required as provided in civil cases, and criminal action recommended only in cases in which settlement is impossible.

In cases where immediate action is necessary in order to protect the Forest from damage, or in any clear case where the trespasser is liable to escape if not arrested at once, the ranger will place the trespasser under arrest if he is detected in the act of committing a trespass; will notify the supervisor at once, advising him of the need for immediate action, the evidence against the trespasser, and the United States commissioner before whom the hearing will be held; he will also secure evidence upon all of the points mentioned

under the head of civil cases. He will immediately take the prisoner before the proper commissioner, swear to a complaint, represent the Forest Service at the hearing, and hold the prisoner for disposition according to the instructions of the commissioner. After the case has been acted upon by the commissioner, the ranger will submit full reports upon the proper forms, as in a civil case, to the supervisor, including a statement regarding the urgency of the need for the arrest, and the decision and rulings of the commissioner.

The supervisor upon receipt of the ranger's preliminary report should endeavor to attend the hearing before the commissioner as a representative of the Forest Service, or, failing in that, should give the ranger full instructions relating to the management of the case, approving or disapproving the ranger's action in making the arrest. As soon as the case before the commissioner has been decided and the ranger has submitted full reports upon the proper forms, the supervisor should consider, approve, and record them in the proper manner, and forward all papers in the case to the district Forester for action, adding such recommendations as are necessary, and stating in full all rulings and decisions made by the commissioner, after which he should await instructions from the law officer before proceeding further.

In all cases where a trespasser has paid the damages assessed against him, or has paid the fine imposed upon him by the court as a penalty for having grazed stock upon the National Forest in trespass, the case will be closed without prejudice, and his subsequent applications for grazing permits upon the National Forest may be considered upon their merits.

The attention of all Forest officers is called to the fact that where information is furnished to the Service relative to trespass upon the National Forests or violations of the laws and regulations for the use of the National Forests, it should always be considered as strictly confidential. Such information, without which the Service often could not successfully determine the truth or falsity of the charges made, should never be subject to idle gossip or discussion in public where it can be used to the injury and distress of the person furnishing it.

Upon receipt of a trespass report (Form 856) from a supervisor, it will be recorded on a card (Form 618), which will be filed alphabetically by Forest and name of trespasser. The chief of grazing will then examine the report and accompanying papers and approve or disapprove the supervisor's recommendations and prepare a letter for the signature of the district Forester, notifying the supervisor of the action taken upon his recommendation and of the amount which will be required in settlement for damages. A properly marked folder containing the duplicate report and all other papers in the case will then be prepared and placed in the files. All receipts for payments will be sent to the

trespasser at once through the supervisor, and when payment in full has been made a letter will be sent to the trespasser, through the supervisor, closing the case.

All action or correspondence leading to settlement of a trespass case will be followed up by use of a promise card. If payment is made when due, the card will be removed and the case closed as before outlined, but if payment is not made, a letter will be written to the supervisor, instructing him to give the trespasser a definitely stated time in which to make settlement or show cause for not doing so, and the promise card will be moved ahead to this date. If at the expiration of the time the case has not been settled and the supervisor does not report mitigating circumstances, it will be referred to the law officer for action. A note of this fact and the date upon which the case is referred to the law officer will then be made on the record card (Form 618), and the case designation changed by inserting X after the key initial and notifying the file clerk to note on the folder that the case is in litigation. The letter X will be inserted in the case designation on all papers in a litigated case as notice to the mail clerk for reference of correspondence. All letters forecasting legal proceedings will be initialed by the district law officer. Recommendations of suit to the Attorney-General will be prepared for the signature of the Secretary of Agriculture. Other legal correspondence will be signed by the district law officer.

PERMITS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

REG. 50. Permits will be granted only for the exclusive use and benefit of the owners of the stock, and will be forfeited if sold or transferred in any manner or for any consideration. Speculation in the use of grazing permits will not be allowed, and permits will be refused or canceled for intentional false statement of the number of stock owned.

In case a permittee shall sell the stock which is being grazed under permit to a purchaser who wishes to graze it on the National Forest, upon presentation to the supervisor of evidence that the sale is bona fide, the permit will be canceled and a new permit will be issued to the purchaser, without cost, for the remainder of the grazing period allowed in the original permit. When

stock is sold after the application for a grazing permit has been approved and prior to the beginning of the grazing period, the application or permit may be canceled, and the application of the purchaser approved upon the merits of his case, subject to the reductions and in accordance with the rules governing the issuance of permits to the purchasers of stock. When the grazing fees have been paid, a transfer may be made to the credit of the purchaser of the amount of grazing fees upon the stock for which he is allowed a permit. The issuance of a permit under either of the above circumstances does not carry with it any guaranty that a renewal will be allowed for the number of stock the original permittee might have been entitled to graze, but is granted with the understanding that in subsequent permit allotments the purchaser will be considered solely upon the merits of his case.

The mere purchase of stock by a person not otherwise entitled to consideration will not entitle the purchaser to share in the grazing privilege during the following year, but when the purchaser is the owner of ranch property either within or adjacent to the Forest a renewal of the permit may be allowed for not to exceed 80 per cent of the number of stock grazed under the original permit. This reduction need not be made when the number of stock purchased by a resident ranch owner is less than the protective limit. When both the stock and ranches used in connection with it are purchased, an equitable share of the grazing may be allowed the new owner, after such sliding scale reduc-

tion has been made as would have been required of the original permittee.

No division of the grazing privilege among different owners will be allowed in the renewal of a permit when the number of stock sold is less than the protective limit. In case the number of stock sold exceeds the protective limit, a division of the permit among different owners may be allowed, provided that not more than one new owner is allowed a renewal of permit for less than the protective limit number of stock.

The purchase of stock from an owner who has used the range less than three years will not entitle the purchaser to a renewal of the permit.

The preference given on account of prior use of the range is a personal privilege and is not transferable. In all cases where the renewal of a permit is allowed on account of the purchase of stock, a waiver to the United States (Form 763) of all claims to a renewal of the permit for the number of stock sold should be signed by the original permittee and filed with the supervisor.

All grazing permits issued on account of the purchase of stock will be subject to the maximum-limit restrictions after the expiration of the ensuing permit period, and no person, partnership, or corporation will be allowed a renewal of permit including stock purchased for a number in excess of the maximum limit established by the district Forester.

When a permittee sells his stock to a purchaser who does not wish to apply for a renewal of the permit and sells his ranches used in connection with the stock to

another purchaser who desires to secure a grazing permit, the purchaser of the ranches will be given a preference in the approval of his application subject to the rules governing the approval of applications of other new owners or beginners, provided that the original permittee has signed a waiver (Form 763) to the renewal of the permit previously granted him, and that the ranches control important watering places or produce a cultivated crop that can only be marketed to advantage by feeding it to live stock.

Applications from the purchasers of stock or permits allowing the stock to continue grazing on a National Forest will be given a new number in the regular serial order. In cases where only a portion of the stock is sold, or when a portion of the grazing fees paid is transferred to the credit of another person or of a permit on another Forest, a new permit bearing the same serial number as the first permit will be issued to the original owner for the number of stock retained by him, and the change in number of stock will be noted on the record card.

A cross-reference entry of permits issued for stock which has been purchased will be made on the original record card, the number of stock sold deducted, and a new card written for the supplemental permit.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.

REG. 51. When notice of the grazing allowances, periods, and rates for each year has been received by the supervisor he will set and give public notice of a date on or before which all applications for grazing permits must be presented to him. Permits may be refused to persons who do not file their applications within the required limit, unless satisfactory reasons are given.

As grazing authorizations are forwarded to supervisors, instructions will be given, where the number of permits justifies it, to publish in one or more local papers authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, a notice to the public that the allowances, periods, and rates for the Forest con-

erned have been established and that full information may be had from the supervisor, whose name and address should be given. Forms BF and 961 should accompany the instructions. A note, "Advertisement authorized" will be made on the authorization card.

Vouchers for advertising before being approved for payment will be compared with the authorization card to determine whether the publication was authorized.

In setting the date on or before which applications for grazing permits must be presented, ample time will be given all persons who are entitled to share in the range to file their applications.

All persons who held permits during the previous year will be notified by postal card. (Form 153.)

When action on applications for grazing permits must be delayed until a date which has been set for their final presentation, supervisors will acknowledge their receipt by postal card. (Form 303.)

Circulars other than Form 152 giving information regarding grazing allowances, periods, rates, and special rulings must not be published and distributed until the original draft has been approved by the district Forester and publication authorized.

In case the total number of any kind of stock applied for before the date which has been set does not equal the number allotted to the National Forest, applications received subsequently may be approved until the total allotment has been reached.

APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS.

REG. 52. Grazing applications must not cover more stock than the applicant desires to graze in the National Forest and must show the marks and brands of the stock, the portion of the National Forest or district in which pasture is desired, and the grazing period.

When applications are made either by new settlers or regular occupants of the range for permits to graze stock which they intend to purchase before the beginning of the grazing period, a statement to that effect will be made on the application blank.

Applications will be divided into two classes—cattle and horses and sheep and goats—and will be numbered separately. The cattle and horse grazing applications will begin each season with No. 1, and

the sheep and goat applications with a number such as 301, 501, etc., which will be above the highest number given any cattle and horse grazing application for the same National Forest.

On National Forests where the approval of applications for permits during a period of five years is authorized, the approved applications for term permits to graze cattle and horses will be numbered consecutively, beginning with No. 1, and the applications for annual permits will be numbered separately, beginning with a number which will be above the highest number given any five-year application. The applications to graze sheep and goats will be numbered consecutively in the same manner, beginning with a number such as 301 or 501, which will be above the highest number given any cattle and horse grazing application.

The amendment of an application reducing the number of stock for which it has been approved will not be allowed except when the shortage is caused by circumstances over which the applicant has no control. In case the total number of stock authorized to graze upon the Forest has not been applied for amended or supplemental applications, increasing the number of stock for which permit will be given may be approved with the understanding that no permanent range rights are necessarily allowed for the increased number of stock.

Amended applications increasing or reducing the number of stock before the issuance of the permit, correcting errors, or extending the grazing period allowed by a permit will be given the same number as the original, but when a second application is made subsequent to the issuance of the first permit, increasing the number applied for, it will be given the same number as the original with the addition of the letters a, b, etc. The necessary correction for an amended permit will be made on the original card, but when a supplemental permit is issued bearing the same serial number as the original with the addition of the letters a, b, etc., a new card will be written for the additional number of stock. All papers referring to each applicant's grazing permits will be filed in the same folder.

When portions of the stock are to be grazed during different periods the notice of approval and permit will show the number of stock to be grazed during each period.

Whenever the range used by an applicant for a grazing permit is located in two adjoining National Forests, and it is not practicable

to divide the stock, upon mutual agreement between the supervisors the permit may be issued for the National Forest within which the greater portion of the range is located, and with the understanding that it allows the stock to be grazed upon both National Forests.

Applications will not be numbered until they have been acted upon, and those which are disapproved will not be included in the numbered series. Disapproved applications will be filed alphabetically under a separate guide card.

Applications based upon the use of private lands will not be included in the numbered series and will be filed alphabetically under a separate guide card placed behind the applications for regular permits.

Applications for permits during a period of more than one year will be approved only after special authority has been given by the Forester. The permits will be issued annually, and the grazing fees, at the regular current rate, must be paid annually in advance on the full number of stock for which the application is approved.

Approved applications for permits during a period of more than one year will be canceled for failure to pay the grazing fees for any one year, unless, in the opinion of the supervisor, the range should be given a rest, or for failure to use the range for more than one year, even though the fees have been paid.

All applications for grazing during a term of years which are approved for more than the protective limit number of stock will be subject to an annual reduction not exceeding 5 per cent to provide for the issuance of permits to new settlers within or in the immediate vicinity of the National Forest, and to any additional reduction which may be necessary to stop damage to the Forest. Applications for the renewal of permits at the expiration of the term of years, if approved, will be subject to such reduction as may be necessary to provide

for the issuance of permits to other new settlers or new owners.

Applications which are approved for less than the protective limit number of stock may be amended to allow a gradual annual increase until the protective limit is reached.

When the supervisor deems it necessary applicants may be required to furnish a certified statement showing the name, residence, and interest of any other person in the stock covered by the application, and firms or corporations may be required to furnish a certified statement of the names of all members or stockholders constituting such firm or corporation and their respective places of residence. For all purposes of permanent allotment the total number of stock allotted to any firm or corporation shall be deemed to have been allotted to each member or stockholder.

Upon approval of the grazing application the supervisor will immediately notify the applicant of the action taken by sending him a letter of transmittal (Form 861-G) showing the amount to be paid for grazing fees, the number of stock for which the application has been approved, and the period during which grazing will be allowed.

Whenever the amendment of an application or permit is allowed, an error is corrected, or an application for a supplemental permit is approved, the notice of approval, Form 861-G, will be marked "Amended," "Corrected," or "Supplemental," as the case may be, and a brief memorandum explaining the action taken will be made on the lower left-hand corner of the blank. A duplicate copy of each letter of transmittal (Form 861-G) will be sent to the district Forester at once. A triplicate copy will be filed in the supervisor's office with the other papers in the case. Form 861-G will be used only for payments on account of grazing permits. Letters of transmittal for all other payments will be prepared on Form 861. All papers in each case will be placed in a folder bearing the case designation and filed numerically.

A card record of each approved application for grazing during a period within any one grazing year will be made on Form 621. The

cards will be filed alphabetically and used as an index to the regular files. When payment of the grazing fee is made the date of receipt and the amount paid will be entered upon the card. Permits will not be issued for a number of stock in excess of that upon which the fees have been paid. When the permit is issued its date will be entered upon the card. When a refund is made the date of the voucher and the amount refunded will be noted upon the card. Upon receipt of notice that the applicant does not intend to pay the fees or accept the permit, or when there is reason for not issuing the permit after the application has been approved, the case will be closed and the card marked "Canceled." The same serial number will not be used in any other case.

When an application is approved for grazing during a term of years it will be recorded on Form 256 and the card will be transferred to the current files from year to year until the case is closed. Notices for term permits will designate the year for which payment is to be made, thus: "Five-year Period, First Year."

Whenever a grazing application is disapproved, the supervisor will at once notify the applicant to that effect by letter, giving the reason for such action, and also send a copy of the letter to the district Forester.

As duplicate notices of approval of grazing applications (Form 861-G) are received in the district office from the supervisor, they will be examined so far as is necessary to determine whether the supervisor has complied with the instructions given him, and then filed under Forests, alphabetically, by name of applicant.

The district Forester will require such check to be made of payments on account of grazing permits and grazing uses as he deems necessary for a proper audit.

SETTLEMENT OF CONTROVERSIES.

REG. 53. Whenever there is a dispute between grazing applicants for the same area, the supervisor will notify them to appear before him at a stated time and place, to make a statement of their claims. After all evidence has been presented the supervisor will decide who shall be granted permits, and will forthwith notify each party to the dispute of his decision and his reasons therefor, which will be final unless written notice of appeal to the district Forester is given him within ten days thereafter. Appeal will avail only in case of error.

An appeal to the district Forester as provided in Reg. 53 should set forth the facts which, in the opinion of the appellant, make the supervisor's decision unwarranted by the law and the regulations. It should be filed in duplicate with the supervisor, who will at once transmit one copy to the other party, with notice that ten days are allowed for answer, plus a reasonable time, to be specified in the notice, for the transmittal of the appeal and the answer. The answer should be filed in duplicate, and one copy transmitted at once by the supervisor to the appellant, who will be allowed ten days in which to make final reply. Both appeal and answers must be in writing and verified by oath, and may be accompanied by affidavits of witnesses having knowledge of the facts. No other evidence will be taken unless called for by the district Forester. When the appeal and answers have been filed, the supervisor will transmit the originals to the district Forester, with a copy of his decision and argument in the case. Pending a decision by the district Forester upon the appeal, the party occupying the range will be allowed to continue its use, but must remove his stock within ten days from the date of notice that the district Forester has decided against him.

Upon receipt from the supervisor of appeals, answers, answers in rebuttal, or other papers required by the regulations, the district Forester will make decision and will inform the appellant and the supervisor accordingly. The decision of a Forest officer will not be reversed unless it is shown to be unwarranted by the facts, the regulations, or the law. When it appears that the decision made by the supervisor is not warranted, the papers in the case should be returned to him for review before a final decision is made by the district Forester. Should the appellant appeal from the decision of the district Forester he will be given ten days

within which to present his appeal to the Forester, through the district Forester, who will transmit it with accompanying papers to the Forester for final action.

Upon receipt of a complaint it will be determined if the complainant is a permittee and whether reports and correspondence contain reference to the cause of his complaint. If the complaint can be satisfactorily adjusted from the office, a letter will be written to the supervisor instructing him regarding the action which should be taken and a letter will be written to the complainant informing him that the cause will be reconsidered by the supervisor.

All complaints concerning which the office has no positive information will be referred to the supervisor, with instructions to take necessary action if it is within his field, or to report fully, a promise card being made out to insure attention.

Upon receipt of a supervisor's report and recommendation definite instructions will be given him and the complainant informed of the action to be taken.

Should prompt adjustment of the complaint be impossible, on the basis of the supervisor's report, the case will be investigated by the district office.

ON AND OFF PERMITS.

REG. 54. Persons owning stock which regularly graze on ranges located along the boundary line and only partially included within a National Forest may be granted permits for such portion of their stock as the circumstances appear to justify, but may be required to herd or so handle their stock as to prevent trespassing by that portion for which a permit is not granted, and to sign a supplemental agreement to that effect.

In the approval of applications from the owners of cattle and horses which graze on and off the National Forest, the Forest officers will make an estimate of the average number which will probably be grazed upon the National Forest lands, and will require the full grazing fee to be paid upon this number.

In National Forests where small portions of the range along the boundary line are well adapted to

sheep or goat grazing, but are not of sufficient area to support a band of sheep or goats during the regular grazing periods, and can only be used to advantage in connection with the adjoining outside range or where portions of the outside range can only be used to advantage in connection with watering places located within the National Forests, permits may be issued under the provisions of the above regulation.

The payment required will be figured upon the proportionate number of stock, instead of the proportionate amount of the fees, and in no case will a division be made of the grazing fee upon one animal. The permit will be issued only for the number of animals upon which the grazing fees have been paid, but will mention in a proviso the full number of animals which will be grazed both on and off the National Forest lands. Only the number of animals upon which the fees are charged will be counted against the number authorized to graze by the Secretary of Agriculture. The supplemental agreement (Form 631) to prevent the grazing of unpermitted stock need not be required, unless this number is in excess of that which the applicant would be entitled to graze and is willing to pay the grazing fee upon.

Such different grazing periods will be established for each National Forest as are necessary to meet the general needs of the people and to secure an economic use of the forage. No reduction in grazing fees will be made because the stock will not be grazed upon the National Forest during the entire period allowed, nor will an increased number of stock be allowed to enter the Forest for this reason.

FEES.

REG. 55. A reasonable fee will be charged for grazing all kinds of live stock on National Forests. The rates will be based upon the yearlong rate for cattle, which will be from 35 to 60 cents per head, depending upon the advantages

and locality of the Forest. The yearlong rates for horses will be from 25 to 40 per cent more, and the rates for swine from 25 to 40 per cent less than the rate for cattle. The yearlong rates for sheep and goats will be as follows: From 10 to 12 cents on Forests where the rate for cattle is 35 cents; from 12 to 14 cents on Forests where the rate for cattle is 40 cents; from 12 to 15 cents on Forests where the rate for cattle is 45 cents; from 14 to 16 cents on Forests where the rate for cattle is 50 cents; from 15 to 18 cents on Forests where the rate for cattle is 60 cents. The rates for all kinds of stock for periods shorter than yearlong will be based upon a monthly charge of one-tenth of the annual rate per month for periods of four months or over, with 20 per cent added for periods of less than four months or periods beginning between July 15 and October 15, and provided that the minimum rate for any short period shall not be less than 20 cents per head on cattle, 25 cents per head on horses, 12 cents per head on swine, or 5 cents per head on sheep or goats. An extra charge of 2 cents per head will be made for sheep or goats which are allowed to enter the National Forests for the purpose of lambing or kidding. No charge will be made for animals under 6 months of age at the time of entering the Forest, which are the natural increase of stock upon which fees are paid or for those born during the season for which permit is allowed, provided that at the end of the summer season the number of animals over 6 months of age to be grazed during the winter season does not exceed the number covered by yearlong permit. Supplemental permits for the excess number of stock may be issued whenever this would not

result in injury to the Forest. The full grazing fee will be charged on all animals under 6 months of age which are not the natural increase of stock upon which the fees are paid.

Grazing permits for the summer season may be extended to cover the entire year, wherever there is winter range available within the National Forest, upon payment of the difference between the summer and yearlong rates on stock covered by the original permit, and on all animals which have reached the age of 6 months during the summer period.

Amended permits allowing an extension of the grazing period will be given the same serial number as the original, and when payment of grazing fees is required upon an increased number of stock the amended permit will show the number of stock grazed during each period.

ISSUANCE OF PERMITS.

REG. 56. All grazing fees are payable for each year strictly in advance. When an applicant for a grazing permit is notified by the supervisor that his application has been approved, he will remit the amount due for grazing fees to the district United States depository, and upon receipt of notice by the supervisor that payment has been made, a permit will be issued allowing the stock to enter the Forest and remain during the period specified.

Persons who fail to pay the grazing fee before the beginning of the grazing period must notify the supervisor and give satisfactory reasons, or they may be denied a grazing permit the following season.

Applications for grazing permits will not be disapproved for nonuse of the range during one year if a statement giving satisfactory reasons is filed with

the supervisor before the opening of the grazing period for which the fees are not paid. Permits allowing other persons the temporary use of such a range should stipulate that a renewal of the permit may not be allowed during the following year.

When payment of a grazing fee is required, the Forest officer will furnish the applicant with a printed letter of transmittal (Form 861-G) which must accompany the remittance to the United States depository. A duplicate copy of each letter of transmittal (Form 861-G) will be sent to the district Forester and a triplicate filed in the supervisor's office with the other papers in the case. (See instructions under Reg. 52.)

When the original letter of transmittal is returned with notice that payment in full has been made, the permit will be issued in triplicate, the original, accompanied by the original letter of transmittal, to be sent to the permittee, one copy to the ranger in charge of the district, and one copy to be filed in the supervisor's office with the other papers in the case. Each permit will be given the same number as the application upon which it is based.

Each grazing permit issued must contain a definite and adequate description of the range within the National Forest upon which the stock covered by the permit is to be grazed.

When an application has been approved for grazing during a period of years, the permit will show the year of the period for which it is issued, thus, "Five-year Period, First Year."

When the district Forester deems it necessary for efficient supervision of any National Forest, he may require a copy of each permit issued to be sent to him for review. When such duplicate permits are found to be correct, they will be marked "OK" with a blue pencil, and when errors are found, they will be corrected in the same manner. The permits will then be returned to the supervisor with any instructions which may be necessary for his guidance.

At the beginning of each grazing period for which applications for grazing permits have been approved, the supervisor will notify all persons who have not paid the grazing fees that their payments are overdue, and, if the amount of the grazing fee is not forwarded immediately to the United States depository, that it may be necessary to cancel their applications. Thirty days after the beginning of the grazing period the supervisor will report all delinquent grazing applications which have not been canceled to the district Forester, with recommendations for such action as appears justified by the circumstances in each case.

An annual report will be made to the district Forester not later than July 15, for the previous fiscal year, which will include all permits issued up to and including June 30 of the current grazing year and all permits issued on and after July 1 of the previous grazing year.

When the number of stock covered by permit is counted for the annual report, the record cards (Form 621) for the current grazing year will be check-marked with a blue pencil in the "Number applied for" column and the term permit cards (Form 256) will be check-marked in the same manner for the current grazing year. The record cards (Form 621) and the entries on term permit cards (Form 256) for the preceding grazing year which have not been check-marked will also be counted and check-marked as above, in order that the report may show all permits issued during the fiscal year.

When the data is prepared for the annual report on classification of permits by grades, the record cards (Form 621 and Form 256) will be check-marked as above with a red pencil.

Immediately after the data for these annual reports has been prepared, the annual permit cards (Form 621) for the previous grazing year will be transferred to the closed files.

REFUNDS.

REG. 57. The fees paid on account of a grazing permit will not be refunded for nonuse of the permit, except when, in the opinion of the district Forester, the applicant is prevented from using the range by circumstances over which he has no control, the range is trespassed upon, or renewal of permit is allowed to a purchaser of the stock.

Refunds will not be made on account of stock having been sold except when the right to a renewal of the permit is relinquished to the Government and the purchaser of the stock is allowed a permit to graze it upon the National Forest, in which case the fees on the number of stock renewal of permit is allowed for may be transferred to the credit of the purchaser or refunded to the original permittee.

Persons who make applications for permit to graze stock which they intend to purchase will not be en-

titled to a refund on account of failure to secure the stock, but they may reserve the right to place the stock upon the range at any time during the period allowed by the permit.

Refunds will not be made to a regular user or to any other person who applies for a permit and then does not use the range, except when the nonuse is caused by some circumstance over which they have no control, such as unusual climatic conditions, floods, high water in streams, heavy snow, etc., or when the stock is affected by some infectious or contagious disease, or when it is quarantined by either Federal or State authority, or when the loss of stock has been caused by poison, disease, railroad wrecks, or in some unusual manner. In all cases of unusual losses where it is either impracticable or impossible for the applicant to secure other stock, consideration should be given that fact and a refund made, but if the stock can be replaced this should be required the same as if a portion of the stock had been sold and removed from the range.

An equitable portion of the grazing fees may be refunded when a permittee is prevented from securing the full use of the range allotted to him by reason of trespassing stock entering upon it or on account of an error having been made by a Forest officer.

Applications for the refund of money paid on account of a grazing permit must be accompanied by a written statement giving the reasons for not using the permit.

Upon receipt of such application and statement by the supervisor, he will forward it to the district Forester with a recommendation for its approval or rejection.

The district Forester will decide whether or not the refund will be made. All vouchers for grazing refunds will be prepared by the district Forester and sent to the supervisor for the signature of the applicant.

Requests for refunds which are sent in error to the district office will be referred to the supervisor concerned for report and recommendation. If the request for a refund is approved, the supervisor will be so informed and a Form A voucher prepared for the signature of the person to whom the refund is to be made will accompany the letter. The amount of the refund and the date of the voucher will be noted upon the duplicate letter of transmittal. (Form 861-G.)

When the voucher is returned signed it will be compared with the duplicate letter of transmittal, on which will be entered "Checked," with the date. The voucher will then be approved by the chief of Grazing and sent to Accounts for payment.

If the request is disapproved, the supervisor will be so informed, with reasons.

Grazing fees paid on any National Forest under circumstances which would warrant a refund may be transferred to the credit of a permit on another National Forest, or to the credit of another person, upon presentation to the district Forester of a written order signed by the person who made the original payment.

Upon receipt of application in proper form, signed by the person who made original payment, requesting the transfer of funds either to the credit of a permit on another Forest or to the credit of another person it will be referred to the district Fiscal Agent, and the supervisor or supervisors concerned will be informed of the transfer and instructed to make the necessary changes on their records and to issue amended or new permits.

COUNTING STOCK.

REG. 58. When an owner who has a permit is ready to drive in his stock he must notify the nearest Forest officer, by mail or otherwise, stating the number to be driven in. If called upon to do so, he must provide for having his stock counted before entering the National Forest, or at any time afterwards when the number of stock appears to be greater than the number covered by permit. Whenever any stock is removed before the expiration of the permit, it can be replaced by other stock to fill out the number covered by permit if the nearest Forest officer is notified of such action at once.

The owners of stock which is kept under herd upon the National Forests will be furnished with cards (Form 976) for the identification of their herders by Forest officers.

Corrals for use in counting stock should be constructed at convenient points, and compliance with this regulation should be insisted upon, so far as possible, without serious interference with the proper

handling of the stock. It is intended that no attention shall be paid to slight differences between the number of stock counted and the number covered by permit, unless there is an evident intention to evade payment of grazing fees on the full number of stock. A report on stock counted (Form 874-18) will be sent to the supervisor at once.

RESTRICTIONS IN HANDLING STOCK.

REG. 59. Each person or group of persons granted grazing permits will be required to repair all damage to roads or trails caused by the presence of their stock in any portion of a National Forest, and to build any new roads or trails found necessary for the proper handling of the stock. They will also be required to fence any spring or seep which is being damaged by tramping, and, if necessary, pipe the water into troughs for watering stock. Such troughs must be open for public use.

REG. 60. Sheep and goats must not be bedded more than six nights in succession in the same place, except when bedding bands of ewes during lambing season, and must not be bedded within 300 yards of any running stream or living spring, except in rare cases where this restriction is clearly impracticable.

REG. 61. The carcasses of all animals which die in the close vicinity of any water must be removed immediately, and buried or burned.

REG. 62. Whenever the Forest officers require it, all stock grazed under permit must be salted regularly at such places and in such manner as they may designate.

REG. 63. All persons holding grazing permits are required to extinguish camp fires started by them or their employees before leaving the vicinity thereof and to aid

in extinguishing all forest fires within the division or district of the National Forest in which they are grazing stock.

REG. 64. Whenever an injury is being done the National Forest by reason of improper handling of the stock, the owner must comply with the orders of the Forest officers or the permit will be canceled and the stock removed. The grazing of stock upon a closed area or upon range not allowed by the permit will constitute a trespass, and the owner of the stock will be held liable for damages.

It is within the authority of the Forest officers to drive unpermitted stock from the National Forests, and to drive permitted stock from any portion of the National Forest not included in the permit; but permitted stock must not be driven from the range to which it has been assigned without authority from the district Forester, by wire, if necessary. In all cases of violation of the regulations, when immediate removal of the stock is deemed necessary, a report will be made to the district Forester, and upon its receipt by him, if the recommendations are approved, the permit will be canceled and authority will be given to remove the stock.

All persons who violate the regulations in regard to the repairing of damage to roads and trails, fencing of springs, bedding of sheep near streams or too long in the same place, removal or burial of dead animals, salting of stock, extinguishing fires, or complying with the orders of Forest officers when damage is being done to the forest or range will make themselves liable for the amount of the damage or to a reduction in the number of stock allowed the following year.

Whenever it is necessary for the protection of a National Forest, or of the interests dependent upon it, the supervisor may require the owners of stock to give a good and sufficient bond to insure payment for all dam-

ages caused by any violation of the regulations or the terms of the permit.

In all cases where a bond is required for protection against damage to the Forest by grazing, the supervisor will prepare it, using the regular blank (Form 377), stating the number and kind of stock to be grazed, describing the portion of the range to be occupied, and stipulating that the applicant will allow his stock to enter or graze only on the area described, and send it to the applicant, with the notice of approval of the application for a grazing permit. The bond must be executed and returned to the supervisor, who will note the names and addresses of the sureties, and forward it to the district Forester for approval. The permit will not be issued until notice of approval of the bond by the district Forester has been received and the grazing fees have been paid in full.

All bonds required in connection with grazing permits will be filed in the office of the district Forester.

PRIVATE LANDS.

REG. 65. Persons who own, or who have leased from the owners, unfenced land within the exterior limits of any National Forest which they desire to use for grazing purposes without being required to keep their stock upon the land, upon waiving the right to the exclusive use of the private land and allowing it to remain open to other stock grazed under permit, will be allowed, free of charge, to graze the number of stock upon the National Forest which the private lands will support.

The application must be accompanied by a personal certificate of title showing the description and ownership of the land, and, if leased from an owner, a copy of the lease, and must state the number and kind of stock permit is desired for, the range which it is desired to occupy, and the period during which the stock will remain upon the Forest. Permits will be issued only for the grazing of stock owned

by the applicant and will be subject to the same restrictions regarding the use of the range as permits issued under other regulations.

Permits to cross a National Forest with stock which will be kept upon private lands, the owners or lessees of which do not desire to waive the right to its exclusive use, will be issued under the provisions of Reg. 66.

The right to graze sheep and goats upon National Forest lands, in consideration of waiving the right to the exclusive use of private lands, will be allowed only upon such National Forests or portions thereof as are open to this kind of stock.

The issuance of permits based upon the ownership or control of private lands must be under the provisions of this regulation in all cases where more than one-half of the land comprising the range belongs to the United States or when the interests of the Government demand that the exclusive right to the use of the private land be waived.

When large bodies of private land are included within the National Forests it is desirable to enter into a cooperative agreement with its owners for the management of timber cutting, reforestation, grazing, and protection against fire and trespass. All such agreements will be prepared by the district Forester and forwarded to the Forester for approval and execution. When remuneration to the Government is secured by the collection of a portion of the grazing fees upon the private lands, it must be distinctly understood that the issuance of permits on account of the private land does not carry with it any right to a renewal for the use of National Forest lands. The cancellation of an agreement cancels all permits issued on its account. When the average grazing capacity of the private lands is either more or less than that of the National Forest lands, the comparative capacity should be agreed upon and stipulated in the agreement.

Letters to State officials suggesting cooperation in forest or grazing management or transmitting formal agreements, and reports of investigations and recommendations for action by the State will be prepared in the district office and submitted, with one carbon, for the signature of the Forester, who will also sign the agreements.

Upon receipt of a copy of any cooperative agreement which has been entered into by the Forest Service, the chief of Grazing will take such action as is necessary to carry out those provisions of the agreement which refer to grazing.

In cases where the ownership of private land within a National Forest is unknown, or when the owner of private land does not object to its use without compensation or lease, the district Forester may authorize the issuance of permits for the adjoining range under the provisions of Regulation 54, requiring the grazing fees to be paid only on that portion of the stock which will be grazed upon the lands belonging to or under control of the United States, with the distinct understanding that the portion of the stock which is being grazed upon the private land in question must be removed immediately upon request of the owner of the land.

In the issuance of permits under these circumstances the grazing capacity of private lands need not be estimated unless the supervisor deems it advisable, but payment of grazing fees may be required upon a number of stock which would be proportionate with the area of the land belonging to or under control of the United States.

Bona fide settlers upon surveyed lands within the National Forests who have made entry under the homestead act, but have not yet made final proof, may be allowed permits for grazing the number of animals their lands will support.

Persons who have filed upon land within the National Forests under laws not requiring residence upon it may be allowed grazing permits in exchange for the use of such land after they have made final payment for the land.

Persons who own or who have leased Indian allotments within the National Forests may be allowed permits to graze the number of animals the lands will support, provided evidence is presented showing that patent has been issued or that a lease has been executed upon the printed blanks of the Indian Office and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Bona fide squatters residing upon lands within the National Forests which have been examined and recommended for listing under the act of June 11, 1906, and who have a sufficient amount of land under cultivation to show compliance with the law, and bona fide settlers on unsurveyed lands who have not made application under the act of June 11, 1906, but who are waiting survey with the intention of making entry under the homestead act, may be allowed permits for grazing the number of animals the land claimed will support for areas not in excess of 160 acres. The approval of applications for the use of unsurveyed land held by squatters must be based on whether or not bona fide settlement has been made. In case there are conflicting claims, the rights of neither claimant should be recognized until the matter has been adjusted by the General Land Office.

Persons who have entered into agreement to purchase or who have leased from a State any lands within a National Forest which have been selected under authority of an act of Congress, and the lists of

which have been filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office but have not been approved, will be allowed the use of these lands for grazing purposes pending final action upon the validity of the selections.

In permits based upon the right to the use of unapproved State selections the following clause should be inserted:

"And provided, That the issuance of this permit gives no right to the use of the above-described lands except for grazing purposes, and in case the selection made by the State is disapproved this permit shall be null and void."

The use of railroad lands within a National Forest which are within the primary limits of a grant made by act of Congress, whether selected or not, which has been surveyed and classified as nonmineral, and the use of railroad land within the indemnity limits which has been surveyed and selected, will be allowed for grazing purposes under the same conditions as unapproved State selections. The right to use unsurveyed railroad lands will not be recognized, but persons who reside upon and have entered into an agreement to purchase unsurveyed railroad lands may be allowed to occupy not more than 320 acres under a special-use permit at a nominal charge of two dollars (\$2) per annum.

Persons who are in legal possession of unperfected valid mining claims within a National Forest have the right to use such portion of the grass and other forage as is needed for grazing live stock used in the development of the claims, but they have no right to dispose of the grass or forage to any other person or to collect any rental for the use of such claims for grazing purposes.

The owners of patented mining claims within the National Forests are in full possession of the lands and are entitled to every use allowed the owners or lessees of any other patented land, but no permit must be issued allowing stock to be grazed free of charge in exchange for the use of unperfected mining claims.

Persons holding permits for range within which unperfected valid mining claims are located should be warned not to allow their stock to graze upon such claims when this would interfere with the development of the mine or the consumption of forage needed by stock used in its development.

The status of all lands not shown in the Atlas or the title to which has not previously been determined by reference to the records of the United States Land Office must be ascertained as directed by the district Forester before the right of the claimant can be recognized.

Upon receipt in the district office of a request from a supervisor for determination of the title to private lands which it is desired to use as the basis for a free grazing permit a list describing the lands by legal subdivisions will be prepared and referred to Operation. Upon return of

the list to Grazing a letter will be written to the supervisor informing him of the status of the land and giving him any further instructions necessary in the case.

When an application for a permit in exchange for the use of private land is approved, the location of the private lands will be noted on a map kept on file in the office of the supervisor.

A card record (Form 403) will be made of each case showing the name and address of the applicant, the acreage of the land owned or leased, the number of each kind of stock to be grazed, the location of the range to be occupied, and the period during which the stock will remain upon the National Forest. The cards will be filed alphabetically under a guide card placed behind the record cards for the regular paid permits.

The application (Form 925), report on the grazing capacity of the land (Form 251), and the duplicate copy of the permit (Form 656) will be filed in a folder under the general title of "Use of Private Lands." The permit in all cases will be written in triplicate, showing the area of the private lands, and the original copy sent to the applicant. The triplicate copy of the permit will be sent to the ranger in charge of the district upon which the stock is to be grazed. The number of stock allowed to graze on account of private lands will not be counted against the number authorized for the Forest by the Secretary of Agriculture.

An annual report will be made to the district Forester not later than July 15, for the previous fiscal year, which will show the number of permits issued on account of private lands, the acreage of the land, and the number of each kind of stock. All grazing permits issued on account of cooperative agreements will be included with the permits on account of private land, but a foot-note will show the number of cooperative permits and the acreage of land and number of stock covered by them.

CROSSING PERMITS.

REG. 66. Persons wishing to drive stock across any portion of a National Forest to reach either private or public lands must make application to the supervisor or other Forest officers for a permit to graze stock en route and must have a permit from the supervisor, or such other Forest officer as he may designate, before entering the National Forest. The application must state the number of stock to be driven, the date of starting, and period required for passage. Grazing must be confined to the

limits and along the route designated by the Forest officers, and will only be allowed for the period necessary for stock to cross the National Forest.

Permits will not be required for driving stock along public highways or when the stock will not be grazed upon the National Forest lands en route.

Crossing permits (Form 874-17) will not be issued allowing stock to cross a National Forest prior to the opening of the grazing season for the class of stock concerned, except when the stock is to be confined to a regularly established driveway. When stock is to be driven across two adjoining National Forests, it should not be allowed to enter until crossing permits have been obtained for both Forests. Crossing permits will not be issued for stock which is in such poor physical condition that it will not be able to cross the Forest.

The dates between which the crossing privilege may be exercised should include a period sufficient to provide against unavoidable delay in the use of the permit.

Applications for crossing permits under this regulation may be made either in person or by letter and the permits may be issued to either the owner or person in charge of the stock.

When an application for a crossing permit is received from the owner or lessee of uninclosed private land who does not desire to waive the right to its exclusive use under the preceding regulation, it will be necessary to require that the stock be so handled that the animals will not intrude upon adjoining areas of the National Forest. In such cases, in order to protect the National Forest from trespass or injury, the Forest officer should refuse to approve an application for crossing with more stock than the private land will reasonably support. When the private land is fenced so that there is no danger of intrusion by the stock on National Forest lands, then the application may be approved for a permit allowing such number of stock to be driven across the National Forest as the applicant desires to graze upon his land. Before issuing a crossing permit for stock to reach private land, the Forest officer should require a personal certificate of ownership of the land or a copy of the lease to be furnished by the applicant.

Whenever it appears necessary for stock to cross regularly any portion of a National Forest the supervisor will make a full report of the facts, with a description of the regular route traveled, the width of driveway necessary to allow the proper grazing of stock across the National Forest, the number and class of stock which will probably cross, and the number of days required for crossing.

Upon receipt of such report by the district Forester, if the circumstances warrant such action, a regular driveway will be established and the rights to be granted will be defined. Driveways across areas upon which grazing is prohibited must be approved by the Forester.

Permits will be required for stock crossing the Forest on a regular driveway.

If occasion demands, rangers will be detailed by the supervisor to accompany the stock and see that there is no delay or trespassing.

No charge will be made for crossing permits issued under the above regulation. When a permit is desired for crossing the Forest with stock at regular intervals during an entire grazing season, or under other conditions which warrant the charging of a grazing fee, the permit will be issued under Regulation 54 and will be included in the regular numbered series.

Crossing permits will be issued in triplicate (Form 874-17), one copy delivered to the applicant, one copy retained by the Forest officer issuing it, and one copy filed in the office of the supervisor.

An annual report will be made to the district Forester not later than July 15, for the previous fiscal year, which will show the number of crossing permits issued, the name of the owner of stock, the number of animals driven across the Forest, and the period allowed for crossing.

DRIFT FENCES.

REG. 67. The construction and maintenance of drift or division fences will be allowed when they will be a benefit to the National Forest or its administration and will not interfere with the use of the range by all who are equitably entitled to share in the grazing.

A fence may be constructed or maintained if it does not give control of an area in excess of that actually required for pasturage of the stock which the person or persons maintaining it would be entitled to graze or give individual control of particularly desirable portions of the range. If the range controlled by a fence is excessive in area, and should be shared by applicants other than those now using it, the fence must be either removed or changed, or the range opened to other permittees who are entitled to share

in its use. All drift or division fences must be provided with gates at such points as are necessary to allow proper ingress and egress.

Whenever drift fences are needed for the better control of stock grazed under permit, all forest material needed for use in their construction may be furnished from the National Forest, free of charge, and in cases where the circumstances justify it the necessary wire and staples may also be furnished, if the stockmen using the range are willing to construct such fences with the understanding that they will become the property of the United States.

This permit is granted by the supervisor without charge other than the regular grazing fee. A map showing the location of the drift fence and its length in rods or miles must accompany the report in each case.

CORRALS.

REG. 68. The construction of corrals upon National Forest lands covering an area of not more than one (1) acre, to be used in connection with the proper handling of live stock which is permitted to graze thereon, will be allowed without charge wherever in the judgment of the Forest officers such corrals are necessary and will not be detrimental to the proper care of the Forest.

This permit is granted by the supervisor, and need be reported only in the annual report at the end of each fiscal year.

PASTURES.

REG. 69. The construction of inclosures upon National Forest lands containing not more than three hundred and twenty (320) acres will be allowed when such inclosures are necessary for the proper handling of the stock allowed to graze upon the Forests, under a special permit, for which an annual rental of not less than four (4) cents per acre will be charged in addition to the regular grazing fee. The fencing up of watering places for the purpose of

controlling adjoining range will not be allowed, and in fencing pastures provision must be made to allow free access to water by any stock grazing under permit. The application may be made in the same manner as for other special uses.

Under this regulation the construction and maintenance of pastures will be allowed for the following purposes:

To pasture saddle horses, milch or work animals, graded or pure-bred stock, and bulls or rams.

To pasture beef steers or stock cattle which are being gathered and held just previous to their removal from the Forest, and to pasture calves which are being weaned.

To give settlers who live upon lands either within or on the border of a Forest the exclusive use of adjoining pasture lands during a portion of the year, when needed for protection against other stock which is permitted to graze on the National Forest.

Owners of valid unperfected mining claims may fence without permit such portion of the claims as may be required to pasture stock used in the mineral development of the claims.

Pasture permits under this regulation allow exclusive possession during the entire year, but do not convey the right to graze stock within the inclosure except in connection with and during the period covered by the grazing permit. Stock exempted from fee by Reg. 48 may be allowed to graze within a pasture during the yearling period.

Inclosures for stock exempt from grazing fees should not be greater area than is needed for 10 head of milch or work animals, and more than 80 acres should not be allowed for this purpose unless there is good reason for it.

In the approval of applications for the construction of inclosures upon National Forest lands, only such area as is needed for the purpose mentioned will be allowed. An inclosure of 320 acres will

not be allowed when a smaller area would be sufficient for the needs of the applicant.

The character of the land, whether ordinary grazing or meadow land, partly timbered or timber land, whether or not there is living water upon it, and the demand for the use of the land should be considered in fixing the price to be charged. An advance over the minimum charge will be made whenever the area applied for is largely meadow land, or so located as to be in special demand for pasturing purposes. *A classification of the general types of grazing land within each district should be made by the district Forester and a schedule of rates based upon the character of the land should be prepared for the guidance of Forest officers in the preparation of pasture agreements.* The minimum price is four (4) cents per acre in addition to the regular grazing fee; but in no case will the permit be given for less than two dollars (\$2) per annum.

When the area applied for includes land now bearing trees, the probable effect which grazing would have upon reproduction of the forest should be given careful consideration before the application is approved.

The inclosure of both pasture and agricultural or wild hay land may be allowed as one "use" in cases where the amount of agricultural or wild hay land is not more than 40 acres. The permit will be issued for a "pasture" and the fee will be based upon a charge of not less than 25 cents per acre for the agricultural land or 20 cents per acre for the hay land and not less than 4 cents per acre for the pasture land. If the amount exceeds 40 acres it should then be designated as "agricultural" or "hay sale," as the case may be. However, in all cases where the area of agricultural land exceeds the area of pasture land the use should be designated as "agricultural." A double designation, such as "pasture and agricultural," should not be used in any case.

An exchange in the use of National Forest lands within an inclosure for the use of uninclosed private lands may be allowed for not to exceed 320 acres of National Forest land when the exchange will be distinctly advantageous to the Forest Service. A lease of the private lands to the Government will be required in consideration of the permit. The lease should be made for one year, with the option to renew. It should also contain a clause that it may end sooner on revocation of the permit. The lease should be executed in triplicate and all copies forwarded to the district Forester for approval.

After approval of the lease by the district Forester one copy will be returned to the supervisor for his files, together with another copy for transmittal to the permittee.

The permits granted under the three preceding regulations confer no property rights other than ownership of the improvements constructed, and all such improvements must be removed within ninety days after the expiration of a permit unless sold to a successor who is entitled to continue in their use. Otherwise they will become the property of the United States.

The permit will be made terminable at the discretion of the district Forester, and will stipulate that failure to secure a renewal of the grazing permit, in connection with which it is granted, will cancel the agreement for the maintenance of the drift or division fence or pasture.

Special-use permits issued to applicants who have grazing permits for only a portion of the year need not be closed if the grazing permits are to be renewed the following year.

STOCK TANKS.

REG. 70. Stock-watering tanks may be constructed upon the National Forests under special-use permits, which will be issued free of charge to persons holding grazing permits when the use is noncommercial, and inclosures of not more than 40 acres may be allowed in connection therewith, when necessary for the protection of the range, at an annual rental of not less than \$2.

The supervisor will treat an application for a pasture or stock tank in the same manner as any other special use, and upon payment to the district United States depository of the grazing fee or rental for the year the construction or occupancy may begin.

A map showing the exact location of the pasture or reservoir must accompany the report in each case.

Forest officers must not exceed the authority conferred upon them by the Use Book, nor in any way depart from the regulations and instructions governing special uses, without first securing specific authority from the district Forester.

The purpose or purposes for which a special-use permit is issued must be specified, and the conditions under which the use is allowed must be inserted as follows:

(1) Drift fences:

“To construct gates at such points as may be designated by the Forest officers in charge.

“This permit gives no right to exclusive use of any lands, and the range controlled by the fence must be open at all times to other permittees who are entitled to share its use.”

(2) Corrals:

“To allow the use of this corral by Forest officers and all persons holding grazing permits.”

“Permits for corrals equipped with trap gates should also provide that “this corral shall when in use be visited every day by permittee, and all stock not owned or controlled by permittee shall be turned out upon the range.”

(3) Dipping vats and corrals:

“To dispose of waste dipping solution and dead stock in such manner as the Forest officer in charge shall require.

“Only stock grazing in National Forest under permit shall be dipped in this vat ”

(4) Pastures:

“To leave watering places open to other stock grazing under permit.

“To construct gates at such points as may be designated by the Forest officer in charge.

“This permit shall be without effect except in connection with a grazing permit and for the period of the year covered by the grazing permit.

“This permit will be canceled whenever any of the land inclosed is listed for settlement under the act of June 11, 1906.”

The supervisor may in his discretion incorporate the following stipulation in pasture permits: “To allow the use of the inclosure at all times by the Forest officers for administration purposes and for pasturing their saddle horses.” This stipulation should only be inserted when such use is an administrative necessity, and in such cases the probable amount of use by Forest officers may be given consideration in fixing the fee to be charged.

(5) Stock tanks:

“To keep the stock tank in good repair.

“This permit shall be without effect except in connection with a grazing permit.

“This permit is granted with the understanding that the stock tank when constructed will become the property of the United States.”

When the inclosure of a stock tank is allowed, the following condition will be added: "To allow the use of this inclosure at all times by the Forest officers for administrative purposes."

(6) Cabins:

No charge will be made for cabins or buildings used in connection with grazing stock upon the National Forest under permit, except when such cabins or buildings are used during the entire year as headquarter ranches.

The term "residence" should not be applied to buildings where they are used free in connection with grazing permits, since this is generally used with paid permits. Ordinarily the term "cabins" will apply.

Such other conditions may be inserted in the permit as are necessary to protect the interests of the National Forest. The permit will, in all cases, show the number of the regulation under which it is issued. In all cases permits should bear the same designation as the letter of transmittal (Form 861). In no instance should the date in the case designation precede that of the report or the application.

Whenever an application for a special-use permit is denied, a letter will be written to the applicant giving the reasons for such action, and a copy of the letter will be sent to the district Forester at once.

Whenever the abuse of privileges allowed under a special-use permit is resulting in damage to the Forest, a report (Form 399) will be made by the ranger or guard to the supervisor recommending action which should be taken.

When the district Forester deems it necessary for efficient supervision of any Forest, he may require a copy of each permit issued to be sent to him for review.

(For routine in district office see instructions under Reg. 56.)

All projects for range improvement will be approved by Grazing before construction is authorized. The chief of grazing will inform the district engineer of his approval or disapproval of such projects by a memorandum. The relation of Grazing to permanent range improvement work will be advisory only, and the office will not be charged with its execution.

It is within the authority of the supervisor to issue all grazing-use permits which are in accordance with the provisions of the regulations. But permits for pastures exceeding 320 acres or at a lower rate than 4 cents per acre or for purposes not provided for by the regulations must not be issued until authorized by the district Forester.

A record of each permit will be made upon a card (Form 619), which will be filed alphabetically by name of permittee. All papers in each case will be placed in a jacket bearing the case designation and filed alphabetically.

In all cases except those in which the permit is issued free of charge, a collection calendar card (Form 300) will be prepared and filed under the date on which the annual payment is due.

When any paper relative to special use is received, the card index will be consulted. If no index card (Form 619) is found, the case is new and will require an index card, a collection card (Form 200), and a jacket. All papers referring to the case will be placed inside the jacket and filed alphabetically by names. When a case is closed the index card will be marked "Closed," and the date of the letter closing the case noted upon it in red ink. The calendar card will then be destroyed. The index card will be noted with number of closed transfer file containing the case, and then placed in the closed index file.

When the letter of transmittal showing that payment has been made is received, the amount will be entered in the right column and in red ink. The payment will also be checked as paid on the calendar card, which will then be placed in front of the "unpaid" guide card. The payment will also be checked on the notification letter in jacket.

The calendar cards for all payments due on the 1st and on the 15th of each month will be filed behind separate guide cards.

The calendar cards will be examined at regular intervals, and one month before payment is due Form 362 will be filled out and sent to the permittee, after having been compared with the index card to determine that payment has not been made. A letter of transmittal (Form 861), with one carbon copy, will be written and the transaction noted on the calendar card, which will then be placed behind an "unpaid" guide card. The Form 362 and the original letter of transmittal will be sent to the permittee. The duplicate copy of letter of transmittal will be filed with the other papers in the case.

If payment is not received within ten days after it is due, a second notice will be sent in the same manner as the first notice. If no payment is made within a reasonable time the case will be closed.

An annual report will be made to the district Forester not later than July 15, prepared on the printed sheets in accordance with the instructions thereon, giving (1) grazing-use permits issued during preceding year, and (2) all grazing-use permits in force on June 30, regardless of when issued.

ILLEGAL INCLOSURES.

REG. 71. The erection or maintenance of any fence or inclosure upon any National Forest without a permit is prohibited, except upon patented land or upon a valid

claim when necessary for the actual development of such claim consistent with the purposes for which it was initiated.

Persons who are maintaining illegal fences or inclosures upon public lands adjoining the National Forests will not be allowed to erect or maintain any drift fence or inclosure within a National Forest until after such illegal fences or inclosures have been removed, and any permit which has been issued to any such person for a drift fence or inclosure within a National Forest will be canceled upon presentation of satisfactory evidence to the district Forester.

Persons maintaining illegal fences or inclosures within the National Forests, who are entitled to a continued enjoyment of such use under the regulations, may be allowed to offer a proposition of settlement for the trespass, which will include payment of the regular fees in addition to any compensation due the Government on account of damage to the National Forest.

The presence of any illegal fence upon a National Forest should be reported by the supervisor, upon Form 856, and evidence upon which the complaint is based should be given in full, so that if necessary the case may be referred to the Department of Justice for action. The presence of illegal fences outside the National Forest should be reported only by letter.

The office routine in illegal-inclosure cases will be the same as in trespass cases under Reg. 49.

WILD HAY.

REG. 72. Wild grass upon National Forests may be cut for hay under permits issued by supervisors or such other Forest officers as the supervisor may designate. A charge will be made of not less than twenty (20) cents per acre.

Application, either orally or in writing, should be made to the supervisor or officer authorized to issue the permits, stating the area of the tract desired and the price offered.

The permits will be issued under the general instructions governing special-use cases. The supervisor will not permit cutting until he has assurance that the purchase price has been forwarded to the United States depository.

In issuing permits to cut hay preference should be given those applicants who actually need the hay for their own use rather than to those who contemplate selling it to others.

Supervisors should close hay-sale cases immediately upon receipt of notice of payment and removal of the crop. A report of all hay sales will be included in the annual report of grazing uses to the district Forester at the end of the fiscal year.

QUARANTINE AND LOCAL LAWS.

REG. 73. All stock which is grazed under permit in or allowed to cross any National Forest will be required to conform to the quarantine regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and all live-stock laws of the State or Territory in which the National Forest is located.

Whenever the stock in any locality is known to be infected with a contagious disease, or notice to that effect has been given the Forester or district Forester by the Bureau of Animal Industry, the owners of all stock to be grazed in National Forests must, if required to do so, subject the stock to inspection, and, if found necessary, have such stock dipped or otherwise treated before it is allowed to enter. At any time during the period for which a grazing permit has been issued, if the stock is found to be infected with a contagious disease, it must be dipped or otherwise treated in accordance

with the instructions of the inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, or the permit will be canceled and the stock removed from the National Forests.

The owners of all stock grazed under permit must comply with the live-stock laws of the State or Territory, or their permits will be canceled. Rangers will report at once any violation of the live-stock laws, and will assist the stock owners to protect their property against loss by theft.

Upon receipt from the Forester of a statement of quarantine or inspection work to be conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry during the grazing season the District Forester will communicate with the B. A. I. district inspectors, requesting information regarding the quarantine or inspection regulations to be in force during the season, and the Forests to which they will apply.

When this information is received the supervisors concerned will be informed of the name and address of the district inspector in charge and will be instructed regarding the regulations to be in force and to cooperate with the officers of the Bureau of Animal Industry, rendering them the necessary assistance and furnishing them with a list of the permittees, the dates upon which the stock will enter the Forest, and all other information required.

The same routine will be followed in regard to State quarantine regulations, except that if they conflict with the regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry the matter will be submitted to the Forester before issuing instructions to supervisors.

The enforcement of Federal or State quarantine regulations will not be undertaken by the Forest Service except in cooperation with the B. A. I. or State official in charge, and supervisors will in all cases be furnished with definite instructions for their guidance.

Upon receipt of requests for the enforcement of State or Federal quarantine regulations which conflict with Forest interests, or of requests from a State official which conflict with the regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the district Forester will endeavor to secure a modification. If this can not be secured, the matter will be submitted to the Forester for decision before final instructions are issued to supervisors.

PROTECTION OF GAME AND STOCK.

REG. 74. All Forest officers will cooperate with State or Territorial officials, so far as they can without undue interference with their regular Forest work, to enforce local laws for the protection of game and stock. When authorized to do so by the proper State officers, they will, without additional pay, except bounties and fees offered by associations and States, act as game wardens with full power to enforce the local laws. If not so authorized, they will promptly inform the State officials of all violations discovered.

Rangers should, when necessary, inform all persons of the local stock and game laws and endeavor to prevent their violation. This can best be done by courtesy and tact. If actual violation of the law is discovered by the ranger, he will at once notify the proper State officer, if practicable, and report this action to the supervisor. If unable to communicate with the State officer, or if no action follows, he will give the facts to the supervisor, who will transmit them to the proper State authority.

It is desirable that the supervisor should obtain appointment for himself and all the rangers under his supervision as deputy State or Territorial game wardens. This appointment is sufficient warrant to arrest for offense against the State or Territorial game laws.

When extra expense is incurred by Forest officers in performance of their duties as game wardens, for which they will not be reimbursed by the State or Territory, it will be paid by the Forest Service. Such expenses should be submitted in accordance with the instructions of the Green Book.

The Forest Service will not issue any permit which would result in preventing or restricting lawful hunting and fishing in National Forests, and therefore will not

issue any permit for a game or fish preserve, even though the applicant for such permit may have a license from the State to impound game or fish.

Whenever it is found that the stock interests are suffering or that the number of game animals or birds is on the decrease on account of wolves, cougars, coyotes, bobcats, or other predatory animals, a report should be made to the district Forester, with recommendations for such action as is necessary to get rid of them.

Forest rangers and guards may be assigned to the work of hunting predatory animals for a limited time each year and will be furnished with necessary ammunition, poisons, and traps. If none are sufficiently experienced or can not be spared for the work, professional hunters may be recommended for appointment as guards for such period as their services are required.

Rangers or guards who are employed as hunters will submit a monthly report (Form 343) to the supervisor showing the work accomplished during the preceding month in the extermination of predatory animals. In this report the number of animals of each kind killed should be stated; also the manner in which they were killed, whether by trap, gun, poison, or dogs, and any other information which may be of interest. The progress and effect of each hunter's work will be carefully noted and necessary recommendations for the transfer, furlough, or separation of hunters made to the district Forester.

Predatory animals killed by rangers and guards other than hunters or on Forests where hunters are not employed will be reported by them in their grazing report at the end of each quarter in accordance with the instruction given on Form 658.

At the end of each fiscal year the supervisor will compile the data from the hunter's monthly reports and ranger's quarterly reports, not later than July 15, and submit a report to the district Forester prepared on the printed sheets in accordance with the instructions thereon.

Applications for the appointment of guards or rangers to serve as hunters will be referred to Grazing for recommendation. The chief of

Grazing will signify his approval or disapproval of such appointments by a memorandum to Operation or may initiate requests for such appointments in the same way.

GAME PRESERVES.

When a National game preserve is proclaimed within a National Forest, the district Forester will prepare a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture for the signature of the Forester, embodying complete regulations, specifying the animals to be protected and those which may be killed; the conditions under which any animals may be killed and the permits necessary; restrictions governing the carrying and use of firearms, and all other essential conditions. Upon return of the regulations, approved by the Secretary, they will be filed in the district office and full instructions given the supervisor concerned, including authority to have the regulations advertised and printed in poster form.

When a State game preserve is established within a National Forest, the district Forester will write a letter to the State game warden offering the cooperation of the Forest Service in the enforcement of any regulations which may be promulgated governing either the protection or killing of animals in the State game preserve. Upon receipt of a letter from the State game warden requesting that any special action be taken, it will be given favorable consideration and the necessary instructions issued to the Forest officers concerned, unless such action would be distinctly detrimental to the Forest or the public welfare.

Whenever the district Forester has reason to believe that it is not for the best interest of the Forest or that public welfare does not demand the action requested by the State game warden, he should take issue with him and, if unable to convince the State game warden that an unreasonable request has been made, he should refer the matter to the Forester for decision.

When a game warden is appointed from the United States Civil Service list for a game preserve within a National Forest, he may be designated as acting supervisor and be placed in charge of the Forest, but game wardens who are not placed in charge of a Forest will work under instructions from the supervisor the same as other Forest officers.

When public interest demands it, game refuges may be established within the National Forests by the exclusion of live stock from limited areas which are the natural feeding grounds of game animals. As such areas must remain open to hunting under the State game laws, an effort should be made to secure the cooperation of the State through legislation prohibiting the killing of game animals within areas which are set aside as game refuges.

The supervisor of each National Forest having a National game preserve within its limits will make an annual report to the district Forester at the time of making his annual grazing report. This report will be in duplicate, and will give full information regarding the condition of the forage within the game preserve, the estimated number of game animals occupying the range, the condition of the animals, the permanent improvements which should be constructed, the effect which the game preserve has upon public welfare, and all matters which concern the welfare of the game animals. Recommendations will be made regarding all matters which demand action by the district Forester, including any changes which should be made in the regulations.

STRAY OR UNBRANDED STOCK.

The ownership of all stray or unbranded stock upon the National Forests will be determined by the laws of the State or Territory in which the Forest is located,

and Forest officers will be governed by such laws in the removal of stray or unbranded stock from the Forest. Persons legally entitled to acquire title to stray or unbranded stock may be allowed to do so, but no permit or agreement should be granted or entered into by any Forest officer which authorizes a charge to be made for the gathering of such stock or its sale by the person or persons who have gathered or captured it.

The owners of all branded animals which are captured with unbranded stock will be required to make application for permit and pay the grazing fees upon it or to make settlement on the basis of an innocent trespass. Stray or unbranded stock, if not claimed by persons entitled to it under the law, will be held, and the State or Territorial authorities requested to immediately take charge of it or authorize the Forest officer to dispose of it in accordance with the State or Territorial law.

Forest officers should not attempt to acquire title to stray or unbranded stock, or assume that its presence upon the Forest gives any right to its use, except when they are the owners of stock grazed under permit upon the Forest and are qualified under the law to acquire ownership of the stock.

The construction of corrals or pastures for use in capturing wild unbranded stock may be allowed under the rules governing other special uses of the National Forest. (See Regs. 68, 69, and 70.)

Reimbursement for expenses incurred by Forest officers in the capture or removal of unbranded stock from the National Forests, in excess of their ordinary expenses, may be allowed when the expenditure has been authorized by the district Forester.

FORAGE DEVELOPMENT.

The welfare of the people demands that the grazing lands within the National Forests be used to the best possible advantage and just as fully as is consistent

with preservation of the forests and the flow of streams. The grazing value of much of this land has been seriously impaired by improper use prior to its inclusion within a National Forest. Much of it can be restored to its former condition of productiveness through the following methods:

1. Better methods of handling the stock.
2. Increasing the crop of valuable forage grasses by natural reseeding.
3. Restoring overgrazed range by artificial reseeding with cultivated forage plants.

By careful experimental study it has been found that sheep unmolested in pasture require only from 65 per cent to 80 per cent as much range as when they are herded in large bands in the open. This decrease in the amount of range necessary and the resulting increase in carrying capacity of grazing lands is due to the difference in the actions of the sheep. In the pasture they wander about almost as cattle do; they graze very openly and quietly, and they bed on any opening where night overtakes them. Consequently, the forage is actually eaten and not destroyed, as it often is by the close bunching, stampeding, and trailing back and forth to one camp. In the handling of sheep on National Forests, so far as is possible, the natural freedom of pastures should be allowed to secure quiet, open grazing, and freedom from quick massing by rounding up with dogs. Where at all practicable, the band should be bedded where night overtakes it; and instead of grazing a camp to its full capacity at one time, it is better to leave it in good condition and return to it

later. More forage will be secured in this way, and the effect on the range as well as on the sheep will be better.

With cattle the great tendency is to overgraze areas in the neighborhood of watering places and salting grounds. To offset this effect great care should be exercised in developing water and in salting, in order to secure proper distribution of cattle over the entire range allotted to them.

To increase the crop of valuable forage plants by natural reseeding it is essential to know the seed habits of the plants—whether the amount of seed produced by each is abundant or very limited; whether or not it produces seed each year; the time that the most valuable plants mature seed; and the power of germination of the seed. Based upon these data it is possible to inaugurate a system of grazing whereby the range will be naturally reseeded to the best native forage plants at such intervals as may be necessary to secure a high state of efficiency. This should be accomplished by allowing a portion of the range each year to remain ungrazed until the valuable forage plants have matured seed. In many localities it could then be grazed before the close of the season. The area thus seeded may be utilized earlier the succeeding year and another portion of the range allowed to reseed. Such a rotation method would secure natural reseeding of the whole range at more or less regular intervals and at the same time all the forage would be utilized each year. Where conditions will not admit of such a system, the range should be protected from overgrazing

sufficiently to allow some seed to mature and be disseminated each season.

Seeding artificially to cultivated forage plants may prove of value on areas so badly denuded that the best native plants have been entirely destroyed and on areas where the crop of native forage is poor in quality and deficient in amount. Where such improvement is to be undertaken care should first be exercised in the selection of species that are adapted to the locality in question. The selection having been made, the seed should be sown immediately preceding the main growing season for that locality, in order to secure a good germination and thrifty growth before periods of drought and frost come.

The best immediate results are obtained with cultivation, and, where practicable, it will pay to harrow the ground after seeding, trample it with sheep, or brush with a brush harrow. The areas seeded should be protected from grazing until the seedlings have developed a vigorous root system. There is still much need for accurate data on the results obtained from this phase of range improvement and, therefore, careful observations should be made, recorded, and reported on the soil conditions, climatic conditions throughout the season, native vegetation, time of seeding, rate of seeding, method of treatment, and details of growth made, as well as the cost of seed and of labor.

IDENTIFICATION OF GRASSES AND PLANTS.

Supervisors or other Forest officers who desire to determine the character and properties of plants growing upon their Forests may do so by submitting specimens of the plants to the Forester, with a request for their classification.

During the past season many collections of plants and grasses have been submitted by Forest officers for identification. In many cases specimens are sent to the Forester without being numbered, and, as a result, it has been necessary to return the entire collection in order to give the collector the name and properties of each. This not only causes delay and trouble in repacking but makes improper identification probable, due to the mixing of labeling tags and plants.

Hereafter Forest officers submitting specimens for identification should collect two specimens of each plant. The two samples should be labeled with the same number and same date, one sample to be sent to the Forester for identification and the other retained in the supervisor's office for reference.

The specialist who identifies the plant can then report the scientific name and properties of each by referring to its number, as follows:

Number.	Scientific name.	Common name.	Forage value.
1.....	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	Awnless brome-grass.....	Excellent.
2.....	<i>Delphinium menziesii</i> ...	Purple larkspur.....	Poisonous.

On receiving such a report from the specialist, the supervisor should refer to his specimen of No. 1 and record the date that it was secured.

For methods of collecting, labeling, and mounting plant specimens the pamphlet issued by the Forest Service April, 1909, "Suggestions for the Collection of Range Plant Specimens on National Forests," should be consulted.

EXAMINATION OF RECORDS BY THE PUBLIC.

The papers on file in district and supervisors' offices are public records, and the information contained in them should be freely imparted under reasonable safeguards to those whose interest is legitimate.

Information on file should not be given to those without legitimate interest in the matter involved. Cases have occurred in which lists of permits furnished by the Forest Service have been used to solicit busi-

ness from all the permittees, with the intention of subjecting them to wholly unnecessary expense.

Under no circumstances may inquirers take papers from the files outside of the building.

PERIODIC REPORTS.

Rangers or guards to supervisors.—

At the end of each quarter in districts where more than 50 per cent of the stock is grazed during the entire year and for the quarters ending June 30 and September 30 in all other districts.

A report on the condition of the range; condition of the stock; losses of stock by disease, predatory animals, or poisonous plants; methods of handling; range improvements; violations of the regulations; and predatory animals killed, following the outline and instructions given on Form 658. (See instructions under Regs. 47 and 48.)

Hunters to supervisor.—

At the end of each month during which a hunter is employed.

A report on Form 343 showing the work accomplished during the preceding month in the extermination of predatory animals. (See instructions under Reg. 74.)

Supervisors to district Forester.—

At the end of each grazing season, not later than November 15.

A report on general range conditions, range divisions, permit allotments, protection, stock grazed without permit, live-stock associations, with recommendations for the following year and accompanied by a grazing map. On Forests which are National game preserves this report will include information regarding the condition of the game. (See instructions under Reg. 47 and game preserves.)

At the end of each fiscal year, not later than July 15.

A report on the printed form in accordance with the instructions thereon, giving the required data and information on the following subjects: Grazing permits; Classification of permits; Crossing permits and permits on account of private land; Grazing uses; Predatory animals killed. (See instructions under Regs. 56, 65, 66, 70, 72, and 74.)

District Foresters to Forester.—

At the end of each fiscal year, not later than August 1.

Reports on the standard atlas pages in accordance with the instructions thereon, giving the required data and information on the following subjects:

Grazing permits:

Report by Forests, and by totals for States and for the district, giving for cattle, horses, and hogs the number of applications under headings "Approved," "Canceled or delinquent," and "Permits issued," and the number of stock grazed under headings "Cattle," "Horses," and "Hogs," and for sheep and goats the number of applications under headings "Approved," "Canceled or delinquent," and "Permits issued," and the number of stock grazed under headings "Sheep," "Goats," and "To lamb." (See instructions under Reg. 52.)

Classification of permits:

Report by Forests, and by totals for States and for the district, on permits for cattle, horses, and hogs, under headings "Grade 1 (1 to 40 head)," "Grade 2 (41 to 100 head)," "Grade 3 (101 to 200 head)," and "Grade 4 (over 200 head)," the number of permits and number of stock for each grade; and on permits for sheep and goats, under headings "Grade 1 (1 to 1,000 head)," "Grade 2 (1,001 to 2,500 head)," "Grade 3 (2,501 to 4,000 head)," and "Grade 4 (over 4,000 head)," the number of permits and number of stock for each grade. (See instructions under Reg. 52.)

Crossing permits and permits on account of private land:

Report by Forests, and by totals for the district, giving crossing permits under headings "Number permits," "Number cattle," "Number horses," "Number hogs," "Number sheep," "Number goats," and permits on account of private lands under headings "Number permits," "Acreage of lands," "Number cattle," "Number horses," "Number hogs," "Number sheep," "Number goats." The second portion of the report will include cooperative permits in the totals of permits on account of private land, but a footnote will show separately the number of cooperative permits and the acreage and number of stock covered by them.

Grazing uses:

Report giving (1) grazing-use permits issued during fiscal year, by Forests and by totals for the district, for each kind of use, the number, acreage, and charge for charge permits; the number, acreage, and miles for free permits, and the total number inspected; (2) all grazing-use permits in force June 30, regardless of when issued, by Forests and by totals for the district, for each kind of use, similar data to that required under (1).

Predatory animals killed:

Report by Forests, and by totals for the district, giving the number of animals destroyed by hunters and other Forest officers on and off the Forests separately under headings "Bears," "Lions," "Wolves," "Wolfpups," "Coyotes," "Wild-cats," and "Lynxes;" the number of arrests by Forest officers for violation of game and fish laws; and, in a footnote, a brief summary of the results obtained in the protection of fish and game in the National Forests.

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